UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

ORDER

VICTOR TAGLE, Case No. 2:20-cv-00202-APG-NJK 3 Plaintiff,

STATE OF NEVADA, et al.,

v.

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Defendants.

This action began with a pro se civil rights complaint filed under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 by a state prisoner, who has since been released. On February 19, 2020, Magistrate Judge Koppe ordered plaintiff Victor Tagle to file his updated address with the court by March 20, 2020. ECF No. 3. Tagle has not done so or otherwise responded to the order.

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and "[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal" of a case. Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may 15 dismiss an action, with prejudice, based on a party's failure to prosecute an action, failure to obey a court order, or failure to comply with local rules. See Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53-17|| 54 (9th Cir. 1995) (affirming dismissal for noncompliance with local rule); Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 18|| 963 F.2d 1258, 1260-61 (9th Cir. 1992) (affirming dismissal for failure to comply with an order 19 requiring amendment of complaint); *Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988) (affirming dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring pro se plaintiffs to keep court 21 apprised of address); Malone v. U.S. Postal Service, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (affirming dismissal for failure to comply with court order); Henderson v. Duncan, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424

In determining whether to dismiss an action for lack of prosecution, failure to obey a

(9th Cir. 1986) (affirming dismissal for lack of prosecution and failure to comply with local

2 rules).

3 court order, or failure to comply with local rules, the court must consider several factors: (1) the

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public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. See Thompson, 782 F.2d at 831; Henderson, 779 F.2d at 1423-24; Malone, 833 F.2d at 130; Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1260-61; 9 Ghazali, 46 F.3d at 53.

Here, the first two factors (the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and my interest in managing the docket) weigh in favor of dismissal. The third factor (risk of prejudice to the defendants) also weighs in favor of dismissal, since a presumption of injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing a document ordered by the court and if 13 Tagle's address is not on file the defendants cannot contact him about this action. See Anderson 15||v. Air West, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth factor (public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits) is greatly outweighed by the factors in favor of dismissal discussed herein. Finally, a court's warning to a party that his failure to obey the court's order will result in dismissal satisfies the "consideration of alternatives" requirement. Ferdik, 963 F.2d at 1262; Malone, 833 F.2d at 132-33; Henderson, 779 F.2d at 1424. Magistrate Judge Koppe's order requiring Table to update his address expressly stated: "IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, 21 if Plaintiff fails to timely comply with this order, the Court shall dismiss this case without prejudice." ECF No. 3. Thus, Table had adequate warning that dismissal would result from his noncompliance with the order.

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I therefore order that this action is dismissed without prejudice based on plaintiff Victor Tagle's failure to file an updated address in compliance with the February 19, 2020 order. I further order the Clerk of Court to enter judgment accordingly. Dated: June 4, 2020. ANDREW P. GORDON UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE